

(Continued on Page 5)

A DAY OF JOY.

Celebration of the Kamehameha Schools.

THE EXERCISES HELD YESTERDAY

Speeches and Songs and a Luau Make Up the Hours of Delight.

(From Thursday's Daily)

Yesterday was Founder's Day at the Kamehameha Schools and the opening ceremonies began at 8:30 a. m., when busses and cars were pressed into service to convey the pupils of the three schools to Nuuanu Cemetery, where commemorative exercises were held at the Royal Mausoleum over the grave of the benefactor and founder, Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, who was born December 19, 1831.

It was a singularly impressive and solemn ceremony. First came the little boys from the Preparatory School dressed in white with black ties. They were followed by the girls, also robed in white, and behind them were the manual boys in their cadet suits. They were placed in line by their respective teachers and advanced slowly, certain ones falling to either side until a beautiful military figure was formed.

The effect was not lost on the boys and girls, who displayed the greatest reverence, and obeyed orders silently and swiftly and without the slightest confusion, so perfectly drilled were they. Then came the decoration of the grave, which was performed by the girls, the Manual boys and the Preparatory boys standing, with uncovered heads at "attention."

Gently and reverently this assemblage of budding young womanhood spread a covering of maidenly ferns over the grave until it was a dewy mass of tender green, emblematic of undying remembrance and at the head was placed white flowers gathered from what was Mrs. Bishop's own garden, and is now known as the High School. These blossoms were tied with lilac colored and black ribbon, fastened in a great bow with long hanging ends. At the foot the fragrant plumeria were banded in profusion until their perfume scented the air. Cream and yellow flowers predominated, many of them being the gift of the guests present. The effect was exquisite.

It was not possible to tell early hour to procure leis of the royal flower—limas—as they were not strung, but the royal colors were fully represented in blossoms and ribbon, nevertheless. All the boys and girls sang in unison "Nearer My God to Thee" and followed with "Only Remembered." That is the kind of plaintive song that brings the tears to one's eyes and a choking sensation in the throat. This one line speaks for the touching beauty of the whole: "We are only remembered by the things we have done."

Anything more effective and impressive than these two hundred and eighty-five fresh young voices soaring, clear, full and resonant, in gratitude to her who had ennobled and uplifted their lives, may better be imagined than described. Once witnessed, once heard, the listeners would bear away the beauty and the pathos of the scene and carry it for years in their memory. There was more to come. Standing about their benefactor's grave this great body of boys and girls pledged themselves to lead a good and sweet life in the approaching New Year. A brief ritual service followed, after which the Kamehameha girls gave their favorite "call" while, with bowed and uncovered heads, the boys of both schools stood at "attention."

Those present at the grave ceremony included not only the children of all three schools, but the faculty and the trustees of the Bishop Estate. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, all of whom brought flowers. At the conclusion of the ceremony the cortege returned to the Manual School, reaching there at 11:30 o'clock.

THE LU'AU.

In the great dining hall facing the campus, whose green sward and algeroba trees and fine palms in front of Bishop Hall, with their branches gently waving to every light touch of wind, spread a luau for the Hawaiian gods. Fifteen tables were set crosswise and lengthwise in the vast interior and covers had been laid for 250 people. The tables accommodated anywhere from twelve to thirty-two guests, faculty, boys and girls. They were spread with spotless napery and under each plate was laid a leaf of aloha with ferns. All around the table at regular intervals were pots of unusually fine maidenhair.

The menu included the following delicacies, which found favor with all: Pua pua, wrapped in ti leaves, pipi, also wrapped in ti leaves, mullet, encased like the others in leaves, taro kuli, the Hawaiian pudding, composed of coconut, taro and milk of coconut, sweet potatoes roasted and several other dishes finishing with ice cream. The favorite beverage was iced sodas of various flavors.

The hall was a picture. A mass of scarlet hibiscus backed in a rich green flanked one side while the ceilings were festooned and looped with ropes of twisted ferns. The luau is played an important part in the decoration scheme. The master of ceremonies called for three cheers for the committee having the luau in charge, and they were given with boyish gusto and enthusiasm, finishing with their school call.

The Glee Club sang most delightfully "Sweet Lot Lehua" and were heartily applauded. The girls followed with another song ending with their "call" "Pauahi Ke Alii." Then the schools were joyfully and hands and feet beat an enthusiastic rhythmic chord of applause, but the luau could not be indulged in to give an encore.

The Kamehameha Song was sung and at the conclusion of the luau all standing sang their national hymn. It was really magnificent. In Monahua and Mr. Kona, the committee in charge of the luau de-

serve special mention for their artistic and gastronomic achievements. The Preparatory School and their luau was equally beautiful and successful and enjoyable.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The memorial service took place in Bishop Memorial Chapel at 4 o'clock. The decorations here were impressive. The chancel was draped and flanked on every side with floral and green decorations. High to the beautiful stained glass window extended a solid green decoration and stretching across it was the name, "Pauahi," in the royal flow of the gorgeous mauve. On either side tall banana trees flung their drooping branches forward in adoration and in every available spot were plants. Hibiscus, the large green-leaved variety and the scarlet and white spotted gladioli formed a crown on a background of greenery and potted plants screened off the chancel. Maidenhair ferns decorated the pulpit.

Seated in a semi-circle within the chancel were Dr. Kincaid, the Rev. David Al, Mr. Thompson, Miss Pope and several of the faculty of the Kamehameha Schools.

The prelude was delicately rendered and the choir sang with great feeling and expression.

The address, delivered by Rev. David Al, was wholly in Hawaiian but whenever he referred to Mrs. Bishop his voice broke and quivered with emotion.

The sermon was a good one and the children from the Preparatory sang a child's song under the direction of their teacher. The entire school united in a hymn of praise which gave great pleasure.

Outside carriages waited while their aristocratic owners helped to add lustre to the occasion by their presence. It truly seemed as if all fashionable Honolulu were bent upon honoring the memory of Mrs. Bishop.

The following was the beautiful and solemn service:

Prerude—Kamennoi Ostrow op. 10, No. 22.

Organ, Miss Lillian Byington.

Piano, Miss Helen Desha.

Sanctus—Twelfth Mass op. 10, Mozart.

Choir.

Invocation—Rev. E. A. Wood.

Song—Children's Hymn of Praise.

Kamehameha Preparatory.

Scripture Reading—Rev. S. P. Perry.

Hawaiian Hymn—Newcomb.

Kamehameha Schools.

Address—Mr. Theodore Richards.

Song—Be Thou, O God, Exalted.

Manual School.

Prayer—Rev. W. M. Kincaid.

Song—Pauahi Ke Alii.

Cordelia Clymer Yandley.

Doxology.

Benediction—Rev. David Al.

Postlude—Festival March.

Wely.

The invited guests included the following:

Dr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Stockbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Lees, Rev. and Mrs. Kincaid, Mrs. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, Miss Carrie Castle, Miss Elmer, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Miss C. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Damon, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Damon, Col. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Prof. W. T. Brigham, Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Seale, Mr. and Mrs. Timoteo, Mr. and Mrs. Ezera, Mr. and Mrs. D. Al, Mr. and Mrs. Nakulua, Mr. Beckley, Major Wilson, Faculty of the Girls' School—Miss Pope, Miss C. Albright, Miss T. Albright, Miss M. Cracken, Miss Van Norstrand, Miss Brighton, Miss Forsythe, Miss Adams, Miss Lemon, Miss Knapp, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Keoki, Miss Aholo, Miss Kinney, Miss Bates, Miss Shaw, Miss Kakaunu, Miss E. Thomas, Miss R. Thomas and Mr. Thomas.

The faculty of the Manual and Preparatory were present and to their able supervision is due much of the beauty and impressiveness of this Founder's Day.

A LONG FELT WANT.

It is Supplied in Honolulu at Last.

It is hard always to be pleasant.

Good-natured people are often irritable.

If you knew the reason you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles?

Not sick enough to go to bed nor well enough to be content.

Nothing will annoy you so.

The constant itching sensation.

Hard to bear, harder to get relief.

Keeps you awake nights.

Spills your temper—nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

It is to be had for everyone in Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment never fails to cure itching piles.

Eczema or any itches of the skin.

Here is proof of it in the testimony of

Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tor-ment nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S and take no substitute.

TO HOUSE THE PASTOR.

Parsonage for Central Union Church Is Talked of.

There will be a meeting at the Central Union Church after prayer meeting on Wednesday night to consider the matter of securing a new parsonage.

Several members of the church have interested themselves in the matter to build upon or already selected. If anything definite is decided upon at the meeting a committee will be appointed to act in the matter at once.

When a secret is revealed it is the fault of the man who intrusted it.—La Bruyere.

BONUSES CUT OFF

Territorial Physicians To Suffer.

WILL BE NO EXTRA PAY

They Must Do All the Work Required For Their Salaries Alone.

Territorial physicians will hereafter be required to do whatever medical practice is required of them at the salaries now being paid to them under their commissions from the Board of Health. They will be required to treat not only the indigent patients of their districts as they are accustomed to, but will also be required to treat prisoners in the jails, perform autopsies and post-mortems in all cases of unattended deaths, and act as registrars of vital statistics.

At first glance these manifold duties would seem to be crowding the physicians outside of the district of Honolulu with too much work, but the Board of Health does not share that opinion. President Raymond expressed his disgust yesterday at the death certificates and other documents of that character which are sent in by the country physicians. They are absolutely devoid of all semblance of statistics which are required in making up tabulated health statistics of the Territory.

President Raymond did not believe that the physicians would be overworked, as he knew something of their duties himself.

Attorney General Dole said it was a matter of concern to his department. He was continually besieged with bills for professional services from Territorial physicians who had treated some person or persons in the jails. In the past the attorney general's department had endorsed such bills, and they were paid by the auditor. Since he had been in office not a single bill of the kind had been endorsed by him and would not be while he was in office. He could not see under the law that the Territorial physicians could ask for pay from the treasurer in addition to the compensation they received from the Board of Health.

President Raymond said that every department of the Board of Health had to be modified, and it mattered not what concessions of medicines or compensation had been made in the past.

"We will not consider that at all," said he. "It is what they shall have in the future under the new conditions. I believe the doctors are public spirited men and I believe that the doctors will agree with this board that it is imperative to reduce expenses. The government physicians are as a rule employed by the plantations."

"One of these reductions must take place in the supplying of drugs to the Territorial physicians. It is to them an item, and also to the board. I believe that when they take the matter under consideration they will agree with us that it is absolutely necessary for us to keep down expenses and ask them to do more work."

"The treatment of prisoners in the district jails where it is required in addition to their other duties, is, I believe in the line of their work, and the pay should be the Territorial salary, alone."

"I will suggest that if it is consistent with the powers of the board that the physicians give death certificates, and, where it is necessary, autopsies be performed free of charge."

Mr. Dole said that whenever a Territorial physician treated prisoners, he was sure to have a bill for the treatment come to his office.

"I kicked," said the attorney general, "and they have not been paid since I have been in office. I believe the principle is unsound to pay them salaries for indefinite services and have them charge for definite services rendered in other departments of the Territory. I have declined to audit charges for attendance on prisoners."

President Raymond said something should be done about the death certificates. The board was paying about \$10 a month for postage on death certificates which were labelled with the legend, "unknown." The physicians should be appointed registrars of vital statistics.

Mr. Dole presented a motion which passed, that the Territorial physicians, except those of Honolulu, be required, as a part of their duties, to attend sick prisoners without compensation other than their salaries.

He also presented the following motion: "Moved that the Territorial physicians be expected and required to perform autopsies wherever they are requested by any department of the Territory without other compensation than their salaries, except under circumstances in which the autopsies or post-mortem examinations are performed and the services rendered are of such a character that to perform them without pay would be unjust to the physicians."

To this the following was proposed by George W. Smith: "And to perform autopsies in all cases of unattended deaths when the cause of death is not apparent such autopsies to be a part of his duties, except in such cases where the performance of such duty would work a hardship to the physician."

Both the motion and amendment were passed.

Dr. Pratt stated to the board in this connection that he had addressed a circular letter to the Territorial physicians asking them to take stock of what drugs they had on hand, and to send in an inventory of the same to him as soon as possible.

OUR NEW BATTLESHIPS

The design for the five new battleships for the United States Navy now approaching completion by the bureau of construction and repair, provide for vessels more powerful than those of any other navy in the world. These vessels will be known as the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Virginia and Rhode Island.

The provisions of the acts of 1899 and 1900 for the five vessels have been covered by designs for three sheathed and coppered battleships carrying superimposed turrets, and two unsheathed battleships with the "quadrilateral arrangement" of 8-inch turrets. The general dimensions and chief characteristics of the sheathed and coppered vessels are:

Length on load water line, 435 feet; Breadth, extreme, at load water line, 76 feet 10 inches; Trial displacement, about 15,000 tons.

Mean draft at trial displacement, about 24 feet.

Greatest draft, full load, about 26 feet.

The general dimensions of the unsheathed vessels are:

Length on load water line, 435 feet; Breadth, extreme, at load water line, 76 feet 2 1/2 inches.

Trial displacement, about 14,600 tons.

Mean draft at trial displacement, about 24 feet.

Greatest draft, full load, about 26 feet.

These battleships will have a speed of at least 19 knots. The vessels will be propelled by twin screws driven by two 4-cylinder, triple-expansion engines of about 19,000 indicated horse-power, having a stroke of 4 feet, running, under conditions of maximum speed, at about 120 revolutions per minute. The steam necessary to this power will be supplied at a pressure of 250 pounds per square inch, by 24 Babcock & Wilcox straight water-tube boilers, placed 4 in each of six independent water-tight compartments.

Each ship will carry four 12-inch guns, mounted in pairs in Hinchborn balanced turrets, having an arc of train of 270 degrees, one forward and one aft in each vessel. Of the eight 8-inch guns, which will be carried on each of the three sheathed vessels, four will be mounted in turrets of the Hinchborn type, superposed upon the 12-inch turrets above mentioned, and four in two turrets amidships, the amidships turrets having an arc of train of 180 degrees; and in the two unsheathed vessels, all eight 8-inch guns will be mounted in four independent turrets, each having an arc of train of 145 degrees, placed two on each side at the ends of the superstructure, thus forming a quadrilateral. In each of the vessels there will be a broadside of twelve 6-inch rapid fire guns, mounted six on each side, on the main deck, each with an arc of train of 110 degrees, and each ship will have twelve 14-pounders and twelve 3-pounders, mounted in commanding positions and having very large arcs of fire. In the two lower tops there will be four automatic 1-pounders and in the upper tops four single-shot 1-pounders.

The vessels are fitted with submarine torpedo tubes. Two of these are located in one compartment, one on each side, fitted for the discharge of the large 18-inch Whitehead torpedo.

In the magazines provision is being made for their artificial cooling. Provision will be made in the magazines for the storage of at least 60 rounds for each of the 12-inch guns, representing a weight of about 144 tons; 125 rounds for each of the 7-inch guns, weighing about 180 tons; 200 rounds for each of the 6-inch guns, the weight of which will be about 190 tons; 600 rounds for each of the 3-pounder and 1-pounder guns, and an almost inexhaustible supply of ammunition for the smaller guns.

Each vessel is to be provided with a complete waterline belt of armor, eight feet in width amidships, eleven inches thick at the top and eight inches at the bottom, tapering to a uniform thickness of four inches at the ends of the vessel. They will also have an armored belt extending over 245 feet of their length, of a uniform thickness of six inches, rising from the top of the main belt to the upper or main deck, and joined at its after end to the barbette of the 12-inch turret by a 6-inch armored bulkhead, and having at its forward end an inclined armored bulkhead from side to side six inches thick, thus forming a citadel or redoubt within which the 6-inch guns will be mounted. The barbettes for the turrets of the 12-inch guns are to be ten inches in thickness, for that portion outside of the redoubt or citadel, reduced to six inches in thickness within. The turrets themselves will be protected by armor ten inches in thickness, the port plates, however, being eleven inches. The 8-inch turrets will, in all cases, be protected by similar armor. The conning tower and its shield will be nine inches in thickness, and the armored tubes will be protected by six inches of armor and will be of sufficient size not only to receive all the voice pipes, wiring, etc., but to also permit of their being used as a passage-way, if necessary. In addition to the conning tower, there will be a second tower known as the signal tower, which will be protected by 5-inch armor. From the bottom of the water line armor belt there will rise a curved turtle-backed nickel-steel protective deck one and one-half inches thick on the flat, and three inches thick on the sloping sides. As an additional protection to stability, a cofferdam belt, three feet in thickness and packed to a density of eight pounds to the cubic foot, will be working along the two sides, above the protective deck for the entire length of the vessel.

The upper main deck, in addition to being built of steel, will be the only one upon which wood is to be laid. The lower decks will be all of steel, covered with linoleum or some like material. The use of wood in the construction of vessels will be limited even more strictly than it has been in the later battleships, and all wood,

except that for the sheathing at the bottom, will be electric fire-proofed. Bilge keels and heavy docking keels will be fitted.

It is proposed to make all of these vessels flagships, and provision will be made for a complement of seven hundred and three officers and men for each vessel, and their quarters will be provided with all up-to-date conveniences.

All of the turrets will have electrical turning gear, and the ammunition hoists, blowers to the turrets and general ventilation, the general workshop, and practically all of the auxiliary, outside of the engineers' department and excepting the capstan and steering gear, are to be electrically driven. Bidding for the new vessels promises to be very spirited.

TEMPERANCE FOR HONOLULU.

Series of Meetings to Start Reform Movement—Lecturers Coming.

With the arrival of Miss Jessie Ackerman and Miss Ada Mercutt, two "Round-the-World" missionaries, on the Coptic, Honolulu will be in a reform upheaval. A temperance crusade is being planned, and these two well known lecturers are to be assisted by such noted factors as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Pastoral Union, and the California Anti-Saloon League, the latter to be represented by Dr. Chapman, of Oakland, who will arrive early in January.

The liquor traffic will be attacked in a series of meetings calculated to arouse sentiment in favor of the bill which Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, has introduced, prohibiting the sale to the aborigines of the Pacific Islands, of opium and liquor. The local order of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is as yet divided in the matter of endorsing the bill, as some members object to the discrimination involved in the measure.

The two lecturers will remain for some two weeks in the Islands, until the work is well under way. Miss Ackerman is well known in Honolulu, having been here before. Miss Mercutt comes here for the first time, her home being in Australia.

A DOLLAR APIECE FOR ALL LEPERS

Mrs. Walter Two B to

Mrs. Walter H. Two B. to

spatched on the Kalaupapa, Mo. Wilcox, Sec. of Health, two bags containing in all that many lepers. This means a dollar a piece for benefit concert.

A dollar a piece for those lepers held in station, this city, ing station desire money they will t balance of the mo recent successful in toys for the amount reached n. In all the 1,100 d agers realized their counterfeit dollar Bishop's bank kit a good dollar for t keep it for a souve

COFFEE

J. O. Cohen Wants in Good

The Customs

Cohen are in the n ing dispute. High called into the ma probably result. C torious in a suit coffee, which had him. The coffee time of a former held in custody ev Attorney General Cohen an order for turned over to him preservation. Mr. the coffee is totally a large number of which were shipped broken crockery a coffee aggregate a to according to the es Cohen. As the dan under the Hawaiian matter is still more complicated, Cohen will probably sue the Hawaiian Territory as the successor.

LAMBERT A HERO.

Policeman Stops Runaway at Risk of His Own Life.

What might have been a very serious accident was averted yesterday morning by the promptness and courage of Policeman Lambert.

While on duty on Fort street at about 7:30 o'clock he heard the sound of a runaway, and turned about to see a frightened horse dashing down the street, a lady hanging half over the dashboard and trying to free the reins from the horse's tail. A small child was falling from the seat of the buggy. Lambert rushed into the middle of the street, braced himself squarely, and as the horse came up to him grasped the bit firmly, bringing the horse to a standstill.

The lady in the buggy was unable to speak and upon the point of fainting. Had it not been for Lambert's coolness and courage, serious consequences would have resulted.

THE BEST PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side of chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. One application gives relief. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents, H. T.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We beg to inform the public that our stock of

Holiday Goods!

this season will excel anything in the past.

Our business connections enable us to participate in purchasing through an experienced buyer, who personally visits the European and American factories.

Many of the novelties that will be shown in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities this year, you can find in our store, and at about the same prices you would pay abroad.

In our large and varied stock we have gifts to suit everybody. You will find novelties in

RICH CUT GLASS, STERLING SILVER-ART POTTERIES, ORNAMENTS, TABLE CHINA, LAMPS, PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, BRONZES, JARDINIERS, ART GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We have facilities for safely storing your purchases and delivering them when wanted, properly prepared.

Our store will be open evenings about two weeks before Christmas. The first evening will be announced later.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King St., Honolulu.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Borborea, Scoury, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scoury. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From which cause arises. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the world. FRANKLIN, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes placed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

RUSTING IN A MARSH

The Garbage Crematory
Machinery.

STARTLING DISCLOSURE

Apparatus Costing \$16,000 and Be-
longing to the Territory
Being Ruined.

In a salty marsh in the district of Kakaako there stands exposed to the elements sixteen thousand dollars' worth of valuable machinery belonging to the Territory, and shipped from the States for the Board of Health.

This valuable machinery comprises the outfit for reducing the garbage of Honolulu to fertilizer and ridding it of its disease breeding factors. In other words, it is the garbage crematory which the Board of Health and the public clamored for during the exciting days of the plague epidemic.

A rush order was sent to the Mainland for the valuable machinery, and in due course of time it arrived, and was sent down to the salty, mud marsh, where rust has every opportunity to eat its way through the material and make it useless.

It is true that there is no appropriation to erect a building over the machinery and start the crematory to eating the garbage of the town, but there seems to be no good reason why the machinery should have been allowed to stand unguarded and unprotected in a salt marsh, when there are many empty sheds over which the Territory has control, to store it in.

This matter was brought up at the Board of Health yesterday afternoon and commented on in very strong language. Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the board, said the machinery was in a way to deteriorate, but that he had made sundry requests upon the Public Works Department to have the material removed to a guarded place.

He had seen the property earlier in the day in the same place and in the same condition. He suggested that the board appoint a committee to wait upon the Superintendent of Public Works and ask that the property be taken care of.

Dr. Cooper wanted to know to what possible use such a valuable lot of machinery could be put to in a salt marsh. If it couldn't be used it should be stored away. He moved that a committee be appointed with the president as one of the committee. Attorney Dole was selected as another member.

An effort will be made to secure an early appropriation to have a building erected over the machinery and the crematory put into operation.

WHAT MRS. BOWLES FOUND OUT.

A hard thump on one's head may make it ache, but most headaches come without the aid of thumps or bumps. They are caused by poisons in the blood acting on the nerves.

The same is true of pains and lameness in the muscles of the back and sides—including rheumatism and lumbago.

Mrs. Mary Bowles will tell us about hers, and how she got over them at last; and a thankful woman she is for it.

"About ten years ago," she says in her letter, "my back and sides used to ache so bad that I was often perfectly helpless and prostrate. Sometimes for weeks continuously I could not raise my hand to any kind of work."

"For the last thirty-five years I have worked at dairying and farming in this district. I am now turned 76 years old and am well known throughout the district."

"When I first felt the pains in my back and chest I went to a chemist, who gave me a plaster to put on. This relieved me slightly for a day or two; then the pains were as bad as ever. I found out that it was my liver and kidneys that caused the trouble, and was prescribed for by three doctors and a chemist; but no good came of all they did."

"The pains I suffered in trying to pass the secretion from the kidneys were terrible; I could hardly bear them. By this time I was so bad I didn't know what to do or where to turn for help. What would have become of me if it had not been for Mother Seigel's Syrup I dare not think."

"But, as a kind Providence ordained it, I saw an advertisement of a case like mine being cured by that medicine, and I got a bottle from a chemist in Muswellbrook. That single bottle relieved me very much, and by continuing to use the Syrup of the good Mother Seigel I got well."

"I now attend to my work as I did before the complaint came upon me—thanks to this remedy that was brought from England to Australia, where it does such a lot of good."

"I keep it all the time in the house, and always mean to. And when anybody is ill among my acquaintances or friends, I tell them to take Mother Seigel's Syrup, for if anything will cure them that will."—Mrs. Mary Bowles, Kayuga, near Muswellbrook, N. S. W., Sept. 21st, 1899.

The character of Mrs. Bowles, and the truth of the above statement made by her, is vouched for by Mr. C. J. Spratt, Auctioneer for the Farmers' Association, Muswellbrook—who says she has resided in the district 35 years, and he has known her personally for eight years.

NOW, GET TO WORK.

A goodly portion of what the world calls good luck is composed of ninety-nine parts of ambition and one part of talent.

REPUBLICANS TALK OF CITY CHARTER

Plan and Scope Committee Named
Last Night.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The Republicans have started work upon a charter for Honolulu. All but two of their "committee of thirty" who are in town were present at their meeting last night, and one of those, Clarence M. White, was sick abed.

A full set of officers of the committee was elected and a committee on a scope and plan of work was appointed to report back to the full committee next Thursday evening.

Geo. W. Smith raised the point as to whether the committee had been appointed to "obstruct charter legislation or to promote it," and the chairman replied that the press did not appoint the committee.

W. O. Smith made a strong speech for immediate and earnest action. After passing a compliment to the members of the Territorial executive committee the meeting adjourned.

Promptly at 7:30, T. McCants Stewart, chairman of the Republican executive committee, asked if the charter committee should proceed to business, saying as the executive committee had appointed the members he would call it to order, but thereafter it would be entirely out of the hands of the executive committee. He said he had no plan to propose and suggested a committee on scope and plan be appointed.

Meantime Secretary E. R. Hendry of the Republican executive committee was requested to call the roll. Sixteen of the thirty were present at 7:30 and before 8, twenty-five had arrived.

They were C. Bolte, J. H. Boyd, Geo. A. Davis, J. H. Fisher, A. V. Gear, J. A. Gilman, Dr. Geo. H. Huddy, Enoch Johnson, S. K. Kane, J. L. Kaulukou, E. A. Mott-Smith, Chas. Nottley, J. G. Pratt, W. C. Roe, W. R. Sims, G. W. Smith, W. O. Smith, Ed. Towse, T. McCants Stewart, Fred T. P. Waterhouse, Philip L. Weaver, E. Oscar White, Chas. B. Wilson, F. J. Alm, Carl Widemann of the "committee of thirty" to draft a charter and J. P. Cooke and Secretary E. R. Hendry of the Republican executive committee.

Upon nomination of Geo. A. Davis, Col. J. H. Fisher was unanimously elected chairman of the "committee of thirty" and upon nomination by T. McCants Stewart, Carl Widemann was elected secretary and J. A. Gilman treasurer.

An informal ballot on a committee on scope and plan of work was had which resulted as follows: W. O. Smith, 19; T. McCants Stewart, 19; A. V. Gear, 9; Geo. A. Davis, 8; Geo. W. Smith, 8; J. H. Boyd, 8; C. Bolte, 7; Philip Weaver, 7, and the rest scattering.

Of these the first five were finally decided upon. Mr. Boyd stepping out in favor of G. W. Smith because, he said, Mr. Smith was born and bred under the American flag, while he had only recently become an American and knew very little of municipal matters. Col. Boyd made the motion, J. A. Gilman seconded it and it passed.

After some parliamentary discussion on this and other matters it was agreed that the next meeting should be at 7:30 next Thursday evening in the same place. Judge Estee of the United States District Court had offered the use of his court room but it was said to be hard to make one's self heard there.

Half a dozen members had reached for their hats to go when Geo. W. Smith, as a member of the committee on plan and scope of the work of the "committee of thirty" arose and sprung the only thing to jar the routine of the meeting. He said it was a matter of comment in the press and on the street that the Republican charter committee had been appointed to obstruct and not to facilitate municipal government and he wanted an expression as to which plan was to be pursued.

Chairman Fisher remarked in passing that the press did not appoint the charter committee but the Republican party did.

Col. Davis said the people demanded a change from the present centralized government and he for one was there for work and earnest work or he would resign.

T. McCants Stewart said he failed to see Mr. Smith's point. He could not see how grinding out a good charter would obstruct municipal government. He then moved that the members of the executive committee of the party be permitted to attend the meetings of the charter committee and enter into the discussions but not to vote. Col. Boyd seconded it and after a remark by George Davis to the effect that Mr. Cooke, who was the only member present, would then be in the same position as Delegate Wilcox, the motion passed.

W. O. Smith interrupted another half-made motion to adjourn by stating that he had urged a special session of the Legislature last summer to pass upon two questions. One was the fire claims from the burning of Chinatown and the other the appointment of a charter commission by the Legislature to prepare a charter to report at the regular session. He said the coming session of the Legislature would be a very busy one, and even if the Governor extended its duration to its full limit there would not be time to properly handle these two matters. The result would be either hasty and ill-considered legislation or no legislation for another two years.

He said it was like a girl getting married. A good husband was very nice but if she got a bad one her last state was worse than her former. He had very reluctantly accepted a place on the charter committee because it did not have the effect of a legislative commission. He considered the work of the Republican charter committee to be real, earnest and hard work, and he would not remain on the charter committee if it was intended to play with the question. He said a charter of any other city was not necessarily good for Honolulu any more than a suit of clothes ordered in London would be likely to fit a Honolulu customer. He knew California cities which wished they had no charter. He favored no charter rather than a poor one.

He thought the results of the labors of these earnest men, however, would have great weight with the Legislature. In closing Mr. Smith again remarked, "I am here for earnest work or I would not be here at all."

After C. P. Cooke had declared the intentions of the executive committee to be simply to obey the will of the party, G. W. Smith said W. O. Smith's statements answered his question as to the purpose of organizing the "Committee of Thirty."

J. L. Kaulukou arose to light his cigar and incidentally remarked that he thought municipal government was premature at present.

Again the spirit moved somebody to make the motion which parliamentary law says "is always in order"—to adjourn—but ere it could be put W. C. Roe, foreman of one of the shops at the Honolulu Iron Works, made a characteristic speech in which he thanked the executive committee for making him a member of the charter committee. He likewise remarked that it was poor policy to wear old shoes when one could get new ones. Let one should get "cold feet." This expression quickly changed to "wet feet," however. He did not seem to be sure whether "the class I represent," as he called them, were in favor of municipal government or not. He was sure they were if it would benefit them, but he did not seem to have made up his mind as to whether it would be a benefit or not.

After an announcement that the subcommittee on plan and scope would meet at George A. Davis' office at 9 this morning, the "Committee of Thirty" adjourned to meet again Thursday evening.

Some of the Cured.

Mrs. GEORGE HEATON,
Columbia City, Ind.
Cured of *Sonata Rheumatism*.

CHARLES NORRIS,
Mt. Sterling, Ill.
Cured of *Lumbago*.

JOHN HEWITT,
Topeka, Kansas.
Cured of *Chronic Rheumatism*.

Mrs. SARAH LANTZ,
Vernon, Ind.
Cured of *Inflammatory Rheumatism*.

A. S. SHOEMAKER,
Ashley, Ohio.
Cured of *Chronic Rheumatism*.

FRANK LONG,
Lennon, Mich.
Cured of *Muscular Rheumatism*.

ADAM SALM,
Vernon Centre, N. Y.
Cured of *Chronic Rheumatism*.

GILBERT UPDEGRAFF,
Gothen, Ind.
Cured of *Muscular Rheumatism*.

Mrs. J. E. JEWETT,
Metuchen, N. J.
Cured of *Chronic Rheumatism*.

Mrs. M. E. FOX,
Rochester, N. Y.
Cured of *Chronic Rheumatism*.

The above are a few cases from hundreds cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you are troubled with rheumatism, write us. Advice will cost you nothing.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

For Pale People
Cure
Rheumatism

They have effected cures where eminent physicians failed and have given health and happiness to hundreds of tortured victims. Chronic cases yield to this remedy as if to magic and the trouble never returns. No sufferer from any form of Rheumatism can afford to neglect this specific.

Absolute proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure Rheumatism in all its forms will be furnished upon request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

READY-MADE HOUSE.

Imported Here From Seattle at a Cost of \$300.

A novelty has come into the Islands in the shape of a ready-made house imported from Seattle. It belonged to Harry Evans, and cost him just \$300. He immediately sold it to D. Dole of Wahiawa at a handsome profit. Mr. Dole will have it transported to Wahiawa as soon as possible.

This house was furnished by the West Coast Trading Company, who have recently sent two representatives, W. P. Barry and J. A. Byrne, to this city in search of orders. The company has headquarters at Puget Sound, and deals in portable houses and building supplies extensively.

The first house that came to the Islands came from the Sound, and may be seen in Napoosoo, Kona. Several other portable houses have been successively set up in the Islands, and some of them, though three or four years old, are still in first-class condition. This method of foreign carpentering promises to become popular.

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

Architect Will Draw the Plans for it in Near Future.

The Hospital for Incurables will receive fresh encouragement by the presence of Alexander Young, who was instrumental in having such an institution proposed for Honolulu. The matter will be placed in the hands of Architect Traphagen shortly and upon the arrival of W. G. Irwin, Mr. Young will take up the matter with him and endeavor to bring the whole proposition to a focus.

Mr. Young's gift to the proposed hospital was \$25,000, and other subscriptions of similar amounts have been vouchered for. The buildings are estimated to cost about \$100,000 and will be constructed in a manner adapted to the climate of the Islands. They will also be divided for the needs of Honolulu's cosmopolitan populace.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for
RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN BOX CALF.

... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN ...

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

THE CORSICAN IN EXILE.

From Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon."

Europe buckled itself to the unprecedented task of gagging and paralyzing an intelligence and a force that were too gigantic for the welfare and security of the world. That is the strange, unique, hideous problem which makes the records of St. Helena so profoundly painful and fascinating.

He fascinated Maitland, who took him to England, as he had fascinated Ussher, who had conducted him to Elba. Maitland caused inquiries to be made after Napoleon had left the Belierophon, as to the feelings of the crew, and received as the result: "Well, they may abuse that man as much as they please, but if the people of England knew him as well as we do, they would not touch a hair of his head." When he left the Northumberland the crew were much of the same opinion: "He is a fine fellow, who does not deserve his fate."

On the emperor's coffin plate his fol-

lowers desired to place the simple inscription, "Napoleon," with the date and place of his birth and death. Sir Hudson refused to sanction this unless "Bonaparte" were added. But the emperor's suite felt themselves unable to agree to the style which their master had declined to accept. So there was no name on the coffin. It seems incredible, but it is true.

In France Napoleon used to be known not as general, or consul, or emperor, but as "The Man" (l'Homme). In his conversation he never forgets his greatness, or allows others to forget it. "Had I died at Moscow, I should have left behind me a reputation as a conqueror without a parallel in history. A ball ought to have put an end to me there. . . . To die at Borodino would have been to die like Alexander; to be killed at Waterloo would have been a good death; perhaps Dresden would have been better; but, no, better at Waterloo."

HACKMAN REID OUT.

Hackman Reid, who was injured by being thrown from his carriage Thursday morning about 4 o'clock and has not been seen since. It is believed that the man is suffering from concussion of the brain. He has protested all along that he was not seriously injured, and made two or three unsuccessful attempts to escape before.

Some of his friends believe that he is really in his right mind and able to be about, but the doctors and nurses think that he is still mentally deranged.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED

Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and la grippe during the past few years to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thos. Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents, H. T.

Form No. 1156.

CABLE MESSAGE THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

—INCORPORATED—

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	NO. OF WORDS.	FROM
15 Che	Ln	0		Paris, France

RECEIVED at 671 WEST VAN BUREN ST.

Aug. 1st, 1900.

"Michtstove,"

Detroit-Chicago, U. S. A.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at Paris Exposition, over all the World.

WILTSIE F. WOLFE

Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S. to the Paris Exposition of 1900.



Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

COST OF CAMPAIGNS.

The popular idea as to what it costs to defray the expenses of a presidential campaign, says the Kansas City Journal, is vague and indefinite. Owing to the reckless assertions of demagogues and political ignoramus as to the vast amounts the "other side" is expending the general impression probably is that much more money is used for conducting these campaigns than is ever really employed. In the late contest for example, it was publicly declared and frequently reiterated that the big corporations had contributed \$25,000,000 to the Republican fund. Fusion orators and organs in Kansas boldly asserted that Mark Hanna had set aside \$10,000,000 to carry that state. No such sums have ever been raised for campaign purposes in this country. Party leaders all know this, especially those who have served as members of national committees. Campaign funds are much larger these days, however, than they were twenty-five years ago. This is due partly to the fact that the country has grown larger and more populous, and partly to the fact that it is only in recent years that speakers have been paid for their services on the stump.

Work in the current number of the World's Work a few figures are presented which throw some light on the amount expended in presidential campaigns and the sources from which the contributions come. We quote from the publication referred to as follows:

"The fund used to elect Mr. Cleveland in 1884 came, in the main, from a dozen men. Mr. William L. Scott, Mr. William C. Whitney and Mr. Oliver H. Payne each gave, it is believed, quite \$100,000. It is thought that Mr. Edward Cooper and Mr. Abram S. Hewitt each contributed an equal amount. Senator Benjamin F. Jones was chairman of the Republican national committee in that year and he paid a deficiency at the end of the campaign of \$115,000 out of his own pocket. Nor was he the only heavy loser. Mr. Blaine at the outset of the campaign drew his check for \$25,000 and later he advanced \$100,000 which was never paid. It is thought that he wrote his 'Twenty Years in Congress.' 'Mr. William L. Scott's contribution to the Democratic campaign fund in 1888 was \$250,000. Other generous contributors were Messrs. Christopher C. Baldwin, E. C. Benedict and William C. Whitney, who added perhaps another quarter million to the fund but the liberality of Mr. Cleveland's friends did not prevent a deficiency at the close of the campaign of \$200,000, which Senator Calvin S. Brice, then chairman of the Democratic national committee, is said to have paid out of his own pocket. A large sum, it has been said \$400,000, of the Republican campaign fund of 1888 was collected by Mr. John W. Wainmaker. An equal amount was raised in New York city through the efforts of Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss and Governor Levi P. Morton. Four days before the election, Senator Quay, who managed the Republican campaign, felt the urgent need of an additional \$200,000 and appealed to Senator T. C. Platt. Senator Platt at first protested that, in the brief time, the task was an impossible one; but he finally accomplished it by discounting a note which, according to common belief, bore the indorsement of Mr. Collis P. Huntington. The largest contributions to the Democratic campaign funds four years ago were made by the 'silver interests'—the owners of silver mines.

"It is an open secret that the largest subscriber to the Republican campaign fund in 1896 was Mr. William K. Vanderbilt who voluntarily sent his check for \$150,000. The largest subscription from a corporation came from a purely savings and benevolent association whose directors voted \$25,000 to protect their depositors from loss of their savings."

The World's Work estimates that the total amount collected for campaign purposes by the national committees this year aggregated in round numbers \$7,000,000 and that this was larger than the amount collected in any previous campaign. The statements quoted in this article are probably not accurate in all particulars as to amount of contributions and the sources from which they came, but as a whole the showing is a reasonable and doubtless a true one. It is also interesting to note in this connection that comparatively little of the money raised for national campaigns is spent for the purpose of corrupting the ballot. The legitimate requirements of these great contests are sufficient to account for all the large sums collected and disbursed in carrying them on.

Territorial taxes would not go by the board in case a municipality were organized—far from it. The Legislature would continue to appropriate and the people would be compelled to foot the bills with county and city expenses as an extra charge. If Honolulu were subjected to such a burden its advantages as a place to settle in for residence or business could not fall to be lessened. Nothing does more to turn home seekers away than high taxes and their natural sequence of high rents.

The Adams and Icarus are welcome to Honolulu where there is hospitality enough to assure them enjoyment in making a longer stay than they intend.

LEADERS OUT OF POLITICS.

A Southern paper points out the disappearance from the public life of section of great political leaders of the young South today to fit themselves to the life of a nation. It says that the days when the South could speak by the lips of men born to attack and command an audience throughout the length and breadth of the Union. It asks why the men who might lead are unwilling to do so, why they are content to live in an era of small politics when issues may arise to summon a Calhoun to the Senate and a Jackson to the Presidency?

These questions are often asked not in or of the South alone, but the answer is not a puzzling one. Half a century and more ago the highest and best rewarded career in the United States was political. The masses were poor, there were no great fortunes, the salary of a Senator was something like \$10,000 a year, unimpaired by little and vulgar men. It was a growing prosperity on the one hand and the degradation of politics on the other have since supplied an incentive to the careers of commerce and "empire-building" which was lacking half a century ago and at the same time have given men of keen sensibilities an aversion to politics which many of them are not able to overcome. Great men find now a better and more enduring field for their talents in America than the practice of statesmanship can win for them. Senators come and go, their dreams of greatness soon shattered, their names soon forgotten. Presidents in the zenith of their powers are sent back to obscurity to rust in dignified disuse—but the great captains of industry are always in the saddle winning victories and keeping in the public eye. Probably no greater American has lived in recent years than the late C. P. Huntington. He would have made one of the strongest of public leaders if he had gone into politics rather than business—but in the end he might have gnawed the file of disappointment with Grant or met the misfortunes of Blaine and Cleveland. He chose a life which was not subject to the caprice of parties—a greater life than politics, save in the day of crisis, can possibly afford. Because men like Webster and Lincoln and Calhoun and Jefferson Davis no longer wage battle on the high ground of politics, let it not be supposed their qualities are absent from the American body politic. The great men are still in evidence—but they must be looked for in the railroad offices, in the mines, at the head of commercial combinations in the arena of finance. There the highest powers bring the best price. "Jerry," said a financier in one of Charles Dudley Warner's incomparable studies of American life, "you ought to be President of the United States." "Not much," answered Jerry, himself a captain of industry, "the salary is too small." That is not precisely the sentiment which sways all men who prefer business to politics, but the feeling that it is better to achieve a life-long success in the world of finance than to endure the buffets and humiliations and disappointments of a career in which the winning of the greatest prize is but the preparation for laying it aside forever. After all politics is like a forage chase. There is excitement, duet and dirt and many a tumble, a rude race across country—and then the capture of an animal the meat of which is worthless and the tail alone of value, and that value, the mere worth of an ornament. In the end a sure retirement from the field, making way for younger men. What is there in that to attract the sober-minded?

But one reassurance is due the reader who may think that with government turned over to small men the country will some day meet disaster. Not so. When the great emergencies come, men fit to meet them come from the ranks of the people, as Lincoln came and Grant came in the dark days of the Civil War. So long as America bears and rears great men who turn their energies toward the progress even the material progress, of the world, so long will she have strong arms and keen brains to draw upon when the highest duty of the hour centers at the seat of government.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The signs of renewed and energetic purpose in the Board of Health appropriately signalize the nearing anniversary of the plague. For a long time past the Board, without a President, has been giving the sanitation of the city less remedial care than many people have deemed necessary. Now the policy is to condemn plague-breeding places, of which there are all too many. It is a sign of earnestness in this good work that the Board will keep out of politics and not permit a "pull" of any kind to draw it aside from the straight path of duty.

The first business of the Board of Health should be and we think will be to keep Honolulu clean. People who are familiar with the new Chinatown insist that it is gradually getting in a bad way. Perhaps the state of general cleanliness has been exaggerated but the smells which are noticeable on King street between the Nuuanu stream and the Ewa end of the new Oriental quarter suggest all sorts of unpleasant things. As yet we cannot, of course, abolish the cesspool, but those plague-spots may be kept clean in the crowded parts of the town. The disposition of garbage is a matter of concern the promised crematory being as yet unrealized. Much garbage must be decaying in the thronged Oriental quarter. It goes without saying that the Board should apply the remedy with a stern hand. The law is all on its side, making owners responsible in criminal proceedings for insanitary conditions on their property and tenants may likewise be punished. All that is needed is enforcement without fear or favor.

After the cholera epidemic Honolulu fell back into its old indifferent ways and the hygienic plague followed. After the plague there should have been a relaxation of effort but if any can there is yet time to repair it. Confidence that the right policy will be pursued comes of President Raymond's straightforward and earnest words. It looks as if he meant business and that the danger Honolulu is in of a recurrence of the plague, a peril from which in and without will be met by a policy of enforced sanitation.

HAWAII'S NEEDS

(Continued from Page 1.)

property, E. A. Mott-Smith, \$14,000, J. F. Walters, \$14,000, C. M. Cooke, \$100, Mrs. Meek, \$11,000, Austin Estate, \$21,200, Bishop Estate, \$73,500, Government, \$17,800.

These items would naturally come under several committees, and to look after them will take much time within the next few days should Wilcox come to town. If he does not, it will remain for the members of Congress who are friendly to the Islands to take up the fight.

One of the peculiar measures which have been introduced in the Congress at this session is the bill which was prepared by Wilbur F. Crafts, secretary of the Reform Bureau here. Crafts feels called upon to reform the world and gets into everything which has an opening for an ambitious man looking for openings into business which might be said to be other people's. His bill found a sponsor in the House, Littlefield of Maine and in the Senate was presented by Lodge of Massachusetts. The bill must be seen to be appreciated and may be best introduced by this resolution, which emanated from Mr. Lodge.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this body the time has come when the principles of justice and international treaties for Central Africa, that native races should be protected against the destructive traffic in intoxicants should be extended to all uncivilized peoples by the enactment of such laws and the making of such treaties as will effectually prohibit the sale to aboriginal tribes and uncivilized races of firearms, opium, and intoxicating beverages.

The bill is entitled, A Bill to Prohibit the Sale of Firearms, Opium and Intoxicants to Aboriginal Tribes and Native Races in the Pacific Islands, and follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any American citizen sells, gives or otherwise supplies to any aboriginal tribes or peoples in the Pacific Ocean any wine, spirits, or any other intoxicating liquor, he shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment shall be liable, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, and for any offense subsequent to the first conviction the offender shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of one hundred dollars with imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than eleven months.

Sec. 2. That commanders of all naval vessels and revenue cutters are hereby appointed justices of the peace for the trial of such cases whenever permanent courts can not conveniently be availed of.

Sec. 3. That if it shall appear to the court that such wine or spirits have been given bona fide for medicinal purposes it shall be lawful for the court to dismiss the charge.

Littlefield says that he did not mean to reach Hawaiians, but the bill must be amended. As it stands, it would make it impossible for Col. Parker or Prince David when they next come to the United States to indulge in a cocktail or a cold bottle and would compel a bureau of identification to be attached to the wet goods emporiums of this country now that there are so many new peoples travelling all the time.

The appointment of Roy H. Chamberlain of Iowa to be Collector of Internal Revenue at Honolulu is in line with the policy which it is said will be followed in the future by the President of the United States in making appointments to foreign services.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Among the new legislation which will be enacted by the present Congress is outlining of the plan for public improvements by the Federal Government in the Hawaiian Islands. Of the many appropriations asked none will be more important than that providing for the establishment of a Naval station. The estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury include an appropriation of \$200,000 for that purpose.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs today completed its organization, which was broken up by the illness of Congressman Boutwell of Maine, who for many years was its head. Congressman Foss of Illinois, one of the rising young members, was chosen chairman. Mr. Foss has been one of the consistent friends of all Hawaiian measures and there is no danger that whatever is needed for the Naval station, which certainly will be established, will meet with opposition in the committee. One of the most prominent members of the committee is Henry C. Lodge, a legislator of New Jersey, who will be remembered as one of the members of the party of legislators who visited Hawaii four years ago. Mr. Lodge has followed the course of legislation very closely and expresses great gratification at the success which has attended the plans of the friends of the Islands. While he would not discuss the plans of his committee, he said today that the committee who in his opinion would oppose any appropriation needed for the establishment at Honolulu of a Naval station such as has been recommended by the Navy Department. On the contrary, he said the most friendly feeling was evident in the committee toward Hawaii and the prospects that the appropriation would be inserted in the Navy bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Secretary of Agriculture in his annual report to Congress has much of interest on the general subjects of the successful introduction of new things agricultural, but indicates that he wants more money for the successful work in Hawaii. He lays stress upon the introduction into the islands of general farming and diversification of products. There is now in press a work on the irrigation systems of the Islands of the group. Of the Experiment Station the Secretary says:

In accordance with the recommendation in my report of 1899, Congress made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural experiment station in Hawaii. In order to ascertain definitely the condition of the agriculture of that Territory, Dr. W. C. Stubbs who for many years has been the successful director of the three experiment stations in the State of Louisiana, was sent to the Hawaiian Islands, where he made a careful investigation with special reference to the organization and work of an experiment station. In his report he recommends that a station be established under the direct control of this Department and independent of existing local institutions. As the station already maintained by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association will continue its work on problems relating to the sugar industry he recommends that the station to be established by this Department give its attention to other agricultural interests. Among the subjects which require special attention are the culture of fruits and vegetables, coffee growing, stock raising, dairying, irrigation, forestry, and diseases of plants.

RAYMOND TO RETRENCH

Sweeping Reforms For Board of Health.

POLITICS TO BE BARRED

The New President Gives a Straight From the Shoulder Announcement.

Dr. Raymond, the new president of the Board of Health yesterday announced his policy.

Retrenchment in every department of the health bureau where it will not interfere with efficient service or the public health will be made with a liberal hand if all his ideas of cutting down the board's expenses are carried out.

When the board convened yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock there were present besides the President, Attorney General Dole, Dr. C. B. Cooper and George W. Smith. To these President Raymond stated what his plan of action would be after having investigated every department of the health bureau.

He laid emphasis on the fact that politics would not swerve or influence him in the least in making his appointments or dispensing with the services of present incumbents. He would not lend his ear to political influence, and this he desired should be made known to the public. Already in his one week as incumbent of the presidency, he had been asked to take on certain persons who claimed the right to go on the Board of Health payroll as a political reward.

He said that it was time for him to say something as to the future actions of the board. He knew that there were great responsibilities resting upon the shoulders of a presiding officer, and there were many disagreeable things which are usually attributed to such an officer in similar institutions. It was a well known fact that the changes which had taken place in the Government during the past two years and the trials the department had had to contend against were such that he was convinced that it was now necessary to do something toward a complete reorganization of the department of health.

There were many suggestions that might be offered, said the president, which he believed would be of material benefit to the board, and to the health of the community, and which would guard and protect their interests, both from a business and health standpoint.

There were also many ways in which the expenditures of the health department could be radically reduced. There were, in his opinion, many opportunities where economy could be practiced without materially injuring the efficiency of the health work, and in no way interfering with the guarding of the interests of the public.

The reduction of revenue to the Territory has made it imperative and incumbent upon the board, as well as in every other branch of the Government, to make an extra effort to cut down general expenses. He would from time to time recommend plans for making such reductions which he thought could not but be satisfactory to every one.

The president said he realized that in order to accomplish these results it was apparent to him that the matter would bring him and all members of the board in contact with individuals who would not be prone to share their views of retrenchment. His policy would undoubtedly create adverse criticism.

He said, "I want to say here that it is my aim to do that which is best for the Government, for the people, and for the general community, and that I will not recognize any influence, no matter from what source it may come, political or otherwise, in advising you to do what I believe is for the best interest of the Government which we represent."

"It is well that I should state this in plain terms. The interests of the public, as I said before, is the first charge upon the Board of Health. From a health or financial standpoint, whatever I recommend will be for no other reason than for the good of the service. I am perfectly willing to abide by the judgment of the board, for I believe that it is your desire that such a policy should be outlined."

"We all know that the department of health in any community should not be under the thumb of politicians or in politics. I speak of this for the reason that all sorts of requests will be made to sway the president by political influence, positions will be asked for on the strength of political backing."

"I believe it is our duty to do everything in our power to divorce the health board from politics and every other influence that is directly in conflict with its integrity."

"It must stand upon its own footing. Upon these grounds I am willing to lend my services to the public and to you."

Mr. Dole agreed with the president in his line of policy, and said that his conception of the entire question was contained in the phrase that "public office was a public trust," and should be so regarded in every branch of the Government service.

President Raymond continued by saying that he had reference particularly to the influences that have already begun to point in the direction of the board and he had in many instances made a statement during the past week which bore upon his previous remarks that no political influences would sway him in the least.

"Be Strong in the Battle of Life."

Happy is the person thoroughly prepared, by perfect good health, to win life's battle. This condition comes only with absolutely pure blood. Over 90 per cent. of humanity are troubled with a taint, impurity or humor of some kind in the blood, which should be removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best specific for both sexes and all ages.

A Good Tonic — "On general principles I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a needed spring tonic. It is a most excellent medicine." Hakon Hammer, Engineer, Pittsboro, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"The Board of Health owes no man anything for past or present services in anything that is political," said the president emphatically. "We start out with a clean ledger just as a business man does."

George W. Smith said that in his three years connection with the board the board has always acted as a unit in its support of its president, and he thought that attitude would always continue to be taken. As an individual, speaking for himself as a man in business, he was with the president, willing to give his time to look into the details of the health department work, and set in an intelligent manner upon the recommendations of the president.

With these attestations on the part of the president and the members as to their future policy the Board of Health of the new era delved into a mass of routine work.

Kahului and the Kahului Railway Company want to know why they have not yet got a set of sanitary regulations for enforcement there, and a letter from the railway company to the Board of Health was very pointed in stating that they needed the matter brought up in Health meeting yesterday one of the committee draft a set of regulations the committee had no work, but would probably be ready in a few days.

Dr. F. E. Couder physician in Puna sent in his resignation which was accepted.

An application from Dr. S. Partridge, were board to act on to fill was stated to the board. Sugar Company was Dr. Holland as plant and that Dr. Holland positions, the distribution, settled.

Dr. Cooper moved be appointed governor of the district if the acceptable to the Puna Carried.

R. N. Malster made the position of governor whenever a vacancy committee reported application of Dr. M. ed to practice medicine the usual recommendation treasurer that a license made.

A report from Superintendent Reynolds of the leper settlement on the condition of George Kanekua, who desired to have his wife come to the settlement, showed that the man was very badly diseased, although others were in a far worse condition. Upon motion of Mr. Smith the request was denied.

The inmates of the Kalihl Receiving Station petitioned the board for a donation for Christmas presents or entertainment of some kind. The president was not aware that there was any fund of the board that could be utilized to grant the prayer of the unfortunate. Dr. Cooper, however, moved that a Christmas dinner be given them out of any funds available for general expenses. He said if the board couldn't do so, he would dig into his own pocket for the money. He wanted to make sure, however, that the lepers had their Christmas cheer, and asked the executive officer to look out for them. The motion was carried.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	PEKING	DEC. 25
COPTIC	DEC. 29	GABLIC	JAN. 1
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 10
PEKING	JAN. 15	CHINA	JAN. 15
GABLIC	JAN. 23	DORIC	JAN. 20
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 31	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 2
CHINA	FEB. 8	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 12
DORIC	FEB. 18	COPTIC	FEB. 19
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	PEKING	MARCH 8
COPTIC	MARCH 14	GABLIC	MARCH 18
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 22	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 23
PEKING	MARCH 30	CHINA	APRIL 2
GABLIC	APRIL 6	DORIC	APRIL 9

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU, Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makoa, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe, and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE, McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President. CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (30 working days) the sum of Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually; Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually; Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually; Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually; Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually; Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

BODY COMES ON SIERRA HOPE GONE

**James A. Hopper Died
In San Francisco.**

PARALYSIS THE CAUSE GAME GERMANY BLOCKED

**The Widow is Ill But Convalescing--
Decedent Was a
Kamaaina.**

James A. Hopper, the veteran organizer of the planing mill industry in Honolulu, died in San Francisco on December 11, two days before the departure of the Sierra for this port. The body was brought to Honolulu on the steamer, the widow and her eldest daughter accompanying the remains on their last sad voyage. A stroke of paralysis on the day after Thanksgiving was the cause of Mr. Hopper's death. From this stroke he did not rally, but sank day by day until the end came. His last day away from the hotel where the family had been stopping was on Thanksgiving.

The death of Mr. Hopper removes from the list of well known Honoluluans another kamaaina who was identified with the upbuilding of the business interests of the islands four decades ago. He was a resident of Honolulu for a little more than forty years, having arrived here in February, 1860. He was born in New York City in 1831. He sailed for Honolulu from Boston with Mrs. Hopper, his son W. L. Hopper and eldest daughter, reaching this port via Cape Horn. He was a lock and gunsmith by trade, and worked originally in the factory of Day & Newell, New York City. On arrival here he branched out into other lines and did a great deal of business in supplying whaling ships with whaling guns. He then built a planing mill and laid the foundations of the present large enterprise now superintended by his son, W. L. Hopper. He also went into the manufacture of sugar kegs, and organized a brass foundry and machine shop, and later established a mill for milling and cleaning rice.

For the past four or five years he has not been an active partner in his business affairs. He has been making annual trips to the Coast for his health, usually going there in the spring or summer time. He left Honolulu on his last trip in April of this year, but was not well during the summer.

No time has yet been set for the funeral. The deceased was a member of Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F. Although not a member of any church, yet Mr. Hopper was a thoroughly Christian man, and any charitable enterprise was always patronized by him. Mrs. Hopper was quite ill before the steamer left, but is much better at present.

LEPER PRATT WAS IN THE PESTHOUSE

**The San Francisco Health Board
Aided Him To Come
Here.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Speaking on the case of George Pratt or Peepelw, Health Officer O'Brien said, "A woman, whose name I do not know, came to me and asked my permission for a leper named George Pratt, then at the Pesthouse, to leave the city and live at Molokai. She said that she would undertake to secure transportation and that the man was anxious to go."

"I told her that if the steamship company would give her the transportation, and if she would guarantee that the man would leave the country, I had no objection."

"A few days later she returned and said that she had made arrangements with the steamship company, and that everything was in readiness for his departure. I sent some one from the Pesthouse to see that the man was on board, and when I had verified Pratt's departure the matter dropped as far as I was concerned."

"Pratt had been at the Pesthouse for about four years, and at the time he left on the China his disease was in a dormant state. In this condition the danger of infection is reduced to a minimum, and I doubt if any one on the steamer contracted the disease."

"The fact that he passed the medical scrutiny of the ship's surgeon and of the port officials at Honolulu proves that the evidences of the disease must have been very meager."

There is a serious financial crisis in Germany owing to the decline in mortgage bonds.

Former King Milan is reported to have become engaged to Miss Atzel, an American heiress.

The Australian woman's suffrage bill was passed December 12th, as well as the old people's pension bill.

Traffic Manager W. A. Bissell, of the Santa Fe, declared on the 12th instant that the strike was defeated.

There was a heavy run on the Harlem Savings Bank, New York City, December 12th. The bank paid out \$250,000 and \$100,000 on the 13th.

Nature has written a letter of credit on some men's faces which is honored wherever presented.—Thackeray.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The Czar is well again. Georgia Cayman is improving. "Ducky" Dunne is recovering. August Belmont has typhoid fever. The Nansen fund has reached \$250,000.

Tod Sloane will shortly visit California. The postal deficit was over five million. Our troops are active in the Philippines. Ellen Terry has retired from the stage. Andrew Carnegie favors the Isthmian canal. The Boers are still raiding British bullocks. Civil law will soon be established in Africa. Roland Reed, the noted actor is critically ill. Mount Wraggel is still in a state of eruption. The Cape Dutch continue to uphold the burghers. Servant girls of Minneapolis will organize a union. England is seeking more army horses in South Africa. Sir Robert Hart is aging and cannot last much longer. The Berlin census returns show a population of 1,844,345. Alleged relatives of Millionaire Daly may contest his will. Col. J. F. Weston will succeed Eagan as Commissioner General. The Epworth League rates were still uncollected December 7. The Californian, a new weekly paper, will appear January 5. Returning Laplanders say reindeer do not thrive in Alaska. The Canadian troops have sailed for home from South Africa. England may accept the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The metric system may be adopted officially by the United States. The steamer El Dorado is caught in Yukon ice and may be crushed. The Sultan gave a dinner to the officers of the battleship Kentucky. It is whispered in court circles that Queen Victoria is falling rapidly. Spain is planning to raise a new loan in order to replenish the gold supply. Representative Foss of Illinois is now at the head of the Naval Committee. Samuel Gompers asks that Southern negroes be allowed to organize unions. The Assistant Postmaster General urges improvement in registry service. Kid McCoy will marry Marguerite Cornelle, Corbett's former sweetheart. Wild animals are being trapped in British Columbia for the New York Zoo. An English syndicate may purchase several Pennsylvania steel and iron mills. The House passed the Great Oleomargarine bill by a vote of 196 to 92 on December 7. The French Government is seeking to buy American paintings for the National Gallery. General Otis denies having any dealings with Rockefeller relating to mining claims. De Wet was compelled, in retreat, to release his prisoners and abandon a Krupp gun. Captain Carter, the disgraced Army officer, has failed in his attempt to secure release. Sugar Magnate Oxnard has married Marie Pichon, his sister-in-law's beautiful French maid. A gold badge has been presented to Mrs. McKinley on behalf of the Paris Exposition Commission. A female mass meeting recently sent resolutions to Washington urging Congress to prohibit polygamy. An Oregon stage was held up and robbed near Lakeview by one lone highwayman on the 12th instant. A Lake Erie gale caused a disaster last week wherein an ore barge sunk and eight men were drowned. The Pacific Mail will fight the shipping subsidy bill because of the clause aimed at their Oriental crews. Mrs. George M. Pullman, widow of the palace car magnate, is to marry Gerard Barry, a New York artist. More trouble is brewing for the de Castellanes. Their valuable yacht has now been seized by their creditors. The United States Government shipped 500,000 live salmon eggs to New Zealand as a present, on the Sierra. The German Government positively denies any intention of keeping troops in the Chinese Empire permanently. Richard Baker, proprietor of the new Queen's Hotel, London, has failed \$250,000. Dorothy Drew, the actress, will sue Jeffrey, the pugilist, for saying that he had never asked her to be his wife. The two wives of bigamist J. M. Lathrop met in San Francisco last week and wept together over their sorrows. The engagement of Miss Gladys Deacon to the Prince von Lichtenstein of Austria has been formally announced. Rudolph Mers, a tailor of San Francisco, is arrested on a charge of murdering his partner by gas asphyxiation. A proposition is on foot to join the great lakes and Atlantic by a 30-foot channel to cost over three hundred millions. The annual Oxford and Cambridge football match took place at the Queen's Club, London, on the 12th instant. The Irish Nationalists have denounced landlordism and declared the continual struggle would never be abandoned. Hume Yerrington, formerly Mayor of Carson, Nev., has been arrested at Victoria for stealing fish glasses from a saloon. Reports from Washington show a marvellous increase in trade with Porto Rico, Cuba and the Islands of the Pacific. John McLaughlin, the famous painter of horses, was killed last week by a fall from a window of his residence in New York. Two big lumber companies were incorporated at Tacoma, Washington on the 12th instant and capitalized at half a million dollars. The Shah of Persia is an enthusiastic automobile and recently made a long journey in a horseless carriage which he purchased in Paris. Napoleonic relics were burned at Cherbourg, France, December 7 including Napoleon's launch. The loss is estimated at 2,000,000 francs. The Sultan of Turkey welcomed Lloyd C. Gresham, United States Charge d'Affaires, Captain John M. Chester and other officers on December 7. The Milliners' Association of San Francisco have succeeded in getting a petition for shorter hours signed by a large percentage of employers. An Alaska guide has discovered Indians in Western Alaska living in the fashion of past ages. They wear ivory ornaments in nose and mouth. A bill for the re-education of the anti-Chinese law was presented on the first day of the new Congress by Representative Kahn of California. The President has recommended that the Mexican Government be paid \$200,000 for the heirs of Florentine Sangua who was lynched in La Salle county. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh of Washington gave a brilliant reception to the Paris Commissioners and diplomats and official circles on December 7. In the morning a 15-shoot contest of S. W. Y. is arranged to be shot finely and announced the attempt of colors to the little thicket professors. Uta Indians threatened to burn the Agency's huts on December 1, unless the children confined there with measles and other diseases were not released. King Oscar's health is greatly improved. The English Liberals desire to offer terms to the burghers. General Brooke will investigate the hazing charges at West Point. It is said that a highlander war is again impending in San Francisco. The railroad agents at Fresno, California have joined the railroad strikers. James Shields, a nephew of Marcus Daly was shot by his wife a few days ago. Chicago has a bill prepared which will permit her to own her street railways. Yale wants a million dollars and for the first time on record is begging for money. The Columbus troops won a victory December 12th and destroyed a rebel stadium. J. P. Slemers, a young American citizen has been held for military duty in Germany. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester with a party of friends are touring the United States. A new political trouble is threatened in Vienna by the resignation of the Bulgarian Cabinet. A resolution has been adopted by the California Fruit Growers condemning the Jamaica treaty. A bill was recently introduced into the House of Representatives to put a heavy tax on imitation butter. It is announced that civil government will shortly be established in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Manager Duncan has announced that the new cup defender yacht for America is to be christened the Eagle. A vote was recently taken in the Senate on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The result has not yet been learned. An expedition from the University of California is to be sent to Australia and South America. The annual immigration report from Washington shows an influx for the year of over a half million aliens. Miss Carrie Newman, a Salinas, Cal., teacher, was driven insane through fear of a man who threatened her life. The Foreign Office at Hongkong have denied that there is a Filipino Junta, in reply to Secretary Hay's inquiry. An anti-adulteration of food ordinance is pending decision before the Board of Supervisors in San Francisco. The Serbian ex-Minister, M. Gench's has been sent to prison for seven years for publicly insulting the Government. Osaki, secretary of the Japanese Legation at Paris, committed suicide a few days ago by jumping from a window. It is reported that either the Prince of Wales or the Duke of York will attend the American cup races next August. The transport Thomas, loaded with supplies for the troops, left San Francisco on the 12th inst. for the Philippines. A trip to Manila has been ordered for a tug Wompatka which has been in service in Brooklyn. The California State Educational Commission is making a fight to eliminate political influence from the Normal Schools. Lurline Duvie, a 10-year-old girl, was burned to death in San Francisco as the result of lighting a match in a draughty hallway. A number of engagements are reported from the Philippines with large losses for the rebels and small damage to American troops. At St. Petersburg recently missiles were thrown at the actors in the anti-Jewish play, "The Contra Bandits." The play had to be stopped. It is proposed to adopt a new prime meridian for time-keeping, making a universal hour all over the world, without regard to longitude. The United States and Costa Rica have announced that they will grant a lease of the Nicaragua canal to the United States for a period of 200 years. The bill for the construction of the Pacific cable may be defeated by the successful experiments of wireless telegraphy between Europe and America. A colored youth and two companions at San Jose, California, tortured a little kindergarten by burning his face with matches. He will be marked for life. The bids were opened at Washington on December 7 for the construction of new battleships. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco was one of the bidders. The bill is before Congress proposing the dedication of the Fredericksburg battlefields to the memory of the great battles. A rich elderly New York woman has married a young man to care for her property. He gets a salary of \$10,000 a year, leaving a job as bandmaster to take it. A handsome reproduction of "Winged Victory" will be presented to Admiral Dewey's old flagship, the Olympia, as a gift, when repairs have been completed. On December 7th it was reported that war might be impending between Portugal and Holland. The Ministers of both countries have withdrawn from their posts. A trained nurse cut the throat of a child in New York last week. She had lost her own child and said she did not think another woman's child should be allowed to live. Several prominent millionaires of New York, including Wm. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan, answered a call for jury duty on December 6 instead of paying a fine. News came from Cape Town on the 11th inst. to the effect that the Boer sympathizers are causing trouble in Cape Town. England is reported to be holding out concessions. The Czar of Russia has been deluged with letters of advice, mostly from private people throughout Europe and America, and kindly suggestions as to treatment of his malady. Parliament opened with a bitter debate over the war policy. In Africa Chamberlain was the center of the conflict. The Colonial Secretary was denounced savagely by the Liberals and made a heated reply in which he denounced one of the Liberals as a cad and was called to order. In the House of Lords Salisbury defended his policy and Roseberry made a severe reply. The Army bill passed the House on December 6th with an amendment to extend the enlistment of the volunteers to three years. The bill was assigned to retire General Shafter as a Major General and General Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wilson as Brigadier Generals were stricken out. Among the amendments adopted were those providing for fifty volunteer surgeons and assistant surgeons for service in the Philippines for thirty dental surgeons and for a veterinary corps with actual ranks. The officers of the Pay Corps were increased eleven and of the Signal Corps twenty-three. The age limit was removed from volunteer officers eligible to appointment as First and Second Lieutenants and the provision for retiring officers who served in the Civil War as of the next higher grade was stricken out.

Nerve Tonic LABORERS COMING

Builds up the System. Strengthens.

This warm climate is very trying to all. The blood easily becomes impure and the nervous system greatly debilitated. But you can retain your health and keep your nervous system strong. This is the portrait of Mr. William Fanning, of Beaconsfield, Fremantle, Western Australia. In his letter he says:

"Upon arriving in Western Australia three years ago, I found that my blood was in bad condition and my general system all run down. I suffered greatly, especially from indigestion. I had heard so much about Ayer's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I took it for a few days and I found it a great nerve tonic."

If you are bilious, constipated, or are troubled with headache, take Ayer's Pills. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. A. Purdy has gone to Hilo.

M. F. Prosser and C. H. Bishop are in this city from Kauai.

Clifton Tracy has been appointed one of the Board of Health inspectors.

Mrs. Walter Hoffmann has gone to Kaneohe for recreation for a week or two.

Andrew Adams has returned to Spreckelsville. He had been ill in Honolulu.

A petition for the pardon of Wm. Marshall of the extinct Volcano L. being circulated.

A couple of bombs were found under a safe in the office of the Kapalani Estate the other day. They were left there evidently by accident.

The old and familiar Enterprise Mill, on Alakea and Richards, has been turned over to a new corporation and will hereafter be known as the Pacific Mill Co.

Major George Ruhlen, quartermaster, has been ordered to visit Tacoma, Wash., on business pertaining to the shipment of animals and other supplies to the Philippines, says the Washington Star.

The twins born to the wife of Peter Kalai, on December 10, died on Tuesday in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. The mother lived but two days after they were born, she having died on December 12.

Suit for \$1,000 has been brought against W. H. Cornwell by J. A. Magoon, the plaintiff, alleging that this amount is due on a certain promissory note in favor of the Sanitary Steam Laundry Company, Limited, for stock which the defendant had contracted.

Thomas Square is being stripped of all its crotons and hibiscus hedges, and any one wishing them can have them for the asking. These small trees and hedges are being removed from the Square as fast as possible, the holes filled up and the green sward extended in every direction. Grass will be grown along the sidewalks and a sweeping vista opened up from street to street except where the big trees intervene.

Percy M. Pond, the local real estate man, was married to Miss Edith O. Elledge on November 26 at the residence of Prof. Geo. Mead, No. 5336 Madison Avenue, Chicago, by the Rev. C. N. Pond of Oberlin, father of the groom, says the Oberlin O. News. The couple were to have visited Oberlin on their honeymoon tour and then return to Honolulu to make their permanent home.

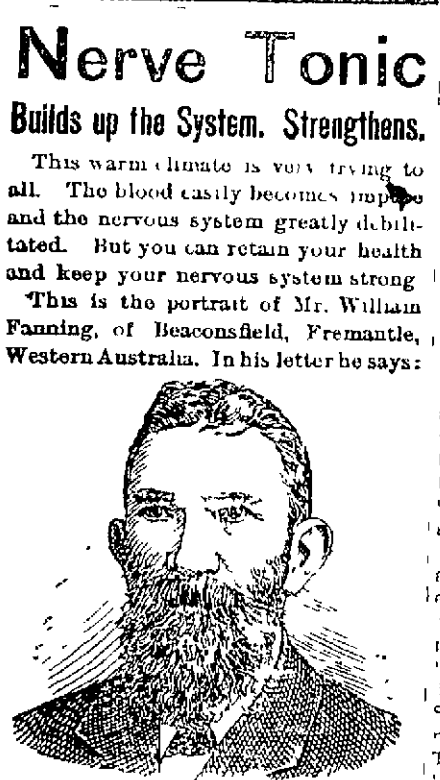
Paymaster Perkins, U. S. N. is to arrive on the Sierra to exchange places with Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, at present attached to the United States training ship Adams, now in port. The latter will report to the commandant of Mare Island Navy Yard and assume the duties of paymaster aboard the new battleship Wisconsin, recently launched from the Union Iron Works.

The records of the case of the Hawaiian Land Co., Ltd., vs. Nettie L. Scott, have been forwarded to Honolulu by George Clark, district magistrate of North Kona, Hawaii, to the Supreme Court, and a request has been made to the clerk of the Supreme Court to place the case on the calendar for the December term.

Louis J. Warren, age twenty-three, a native of California, and a former clerk in the law office of Pringle & Pringle, San Francisco, is the latest addition to the ranks of the lawyers. He has been admitted to practice at all the courts of Hawaii and took oath before Chief Justice Frank W. O. Smith and R. D. Mead endorsed his application.

Suit has been brought by the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co. against Annie Barton, Helen A. Dunning and Gen. Lansing & Co. to have partition made of a piece of land on Hali Street near Cook. The plaintiff claims an undivided one-fourth interest in the property and that Annie Barton and Helen Dunning are owners in fee simple of which Gen. Lansing & Co. are the lessees. Defendants have refused to have the land partitioned. R. D. Tenney and J. R. Galt, president and secretary respectively of the company have signed the petition.

C. H. W. Norton, who left on the Miowara will meet Colonel Macfarlane in San Francisco and proceed with him to London where they expect to sell \$500,000 worth of McBryde stock. Norton has that amount of the shares of the plantation with him, and expects to dispose of the entire lot on his present trip. Mr. Macfarlane will introduce Mr. Norton to the London financiers and pave the way for a disposition of the stock.



"Upon arriving in Western Australia three years ago, I found that my blood was in bad condition and my general system all run down. I suffered greatly, especially from indigestion. I had heard so much about Ayer's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I took it for a few days and I found it a great nerve tonic."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. A. Purdy has gone to Hilo.

M. F. Prosser and C. H. Bishop are in this city from Kauai.

Clifton Tracy has been appointed one of the Board of Health inspectors.

Mrs. Walter Hoffmann has gone to Kaneohe for recreation for a week or two.

Andrew Adams has returned to Spreckelsville. He had been ill in Honolulu.

A petition for the pardon of Wm. Marshall of the extinct Volcano L. being circulated.

A couple of bombs were found under a safe in the office of the Kapalani Estate the other day. They were left there evidently by accident.

The old and familiar Enterprise Mill, on Alakea and Richards, has been turned over to a new corporation and will hereafter be known as the Pacific Mill Co.

Major George Ruhlen, quartermaster, has been ordered to visit Tacoma, Wash., on business pertaining to the shipment of animals and other supplies to the Philippines, says the Washington Star.

The twins born to the wife of Peter Kalai, on December 10, died on Tuesday in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. The mother lived but two days after they were born, she having died on December 12.

Suit for \$1,000 has been brought against W. H. Cornwell by J. A. Magoon, the plaintiff, alleging that this amount is due on a certain promissory note in favor of the Sanitary Steam Laundry Company, Limited, for stock which the defendant had contracted.

Thomas Square is being stripped of all its crotons and hibiscus hedges, and any one wishing them can have them for the asking. These small trees and hedges are being removed from the Square as fast as possible, the holes filled up and the green sward extended in every direction. Grass will be grown along the sidewalks and a sweeping vista opened up from street to street except where the big trees intervene.

Percy M. Pond, the local real estate man, was married to Miss Edith O. Elledge on November 26 at the residence of Prof. Geo. Mead, No. 5336 Madison Avenue, Chicago, by the Rev. C. N. Pond of Oberlin, father of the groom, says the Oberlin O. News. The couple were to have visited Oberlin on their honeymoon tour and then return to Honolulu to make their permanent home.

Paymaster Perkins, U. S. N. is to arrive on the Sierra to exchange places with Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, at present attached to the United States training ship Adams, now in port. The latter will report to the commandant of Mare Island Navy Yard and assume the duties of paymaster aboard the new battleship Wisconsin, recently launched from the Union Iron Works.

The records of the case of the Hawaiian Land Co., Ltd., vs. Nettie L. Scott, have been forwarded to Honolulu by George Clark, district magistrate of North Kona, Hawaii, to the Supreme Court, and a request has been made to the clerk of the Supreme Court to place the case on the calendar for the December term.

Louis J. Warren, age twenty-three, a native of California, and a former clerk in the law office of Pringle & Pringle, San Francisco, is the latest addition to the ranks of the lawyers. He has been admitted to practice at all the courts of Hawaii and took oath before Chief Justice Frank W. O. Smith and R. D. Mead endorsed his application.

Suit has been brought by the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co. against Annie Barton, Helen A. Dunning and Gen. Lansing & Co. to have partition made of a piece of land on Hali Street near Cook. The plaintiff claims an undivided one-fourth interest in the property and that Annie Barton and Helen Dunning are owners in fee simple of which Gen. Lansing & Co. are the lessees. Defendants have refused to have the land partitioned. R. D. Tenney and J. R. Galt, president and secretary respectively of the company have signed the petition.

C. H. W. Norton, who left on the Miowara will meet Colonel Macfarlane in San Francisco and proceed with him to London where they expect to sell \$500,000 worth of McBryde stock. Norton has that amount of the shares of the plantation with him, and expects to dispose of the entire lot on his present trip. Mr. Macfarlane will introduce Mr. Norton to the London financiers and pave the way for a disposition of the stock.

perform little band to give battle at the gangplank. It seems probable at this writing that the many bands will overwhelm them easily, for by force of arms but as has been said by the speed of a locomotive and their courage and ignorance. A great crime against human liberty will be consummated for these people have been kept under duress in our bound territories and with rare exceptions are facing Hawaii against their will. The only gratifying aspect of the situation is that the hearts of the natives may be swept by anguish because of the attention to strange peoples and strange tongues which they are surrounded by. I find people speaking the language of Spain, their physical condition may not be worse than in their native land. The slave traders will in all likelihood look well to their interest will compel they cannot hope to kidnap many cargoes of people living under the American flag and they will wish this experimental band to flourish well enough to prove a lure to others.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 6.—A party of 114 Porto Ricans were brought on here over the Southern Pacific railroad today, who are en route to Hawaii under contract to work on the sugar plantations. They contend that they are being taken against their will and are giving the guards no little trouble.

George E. Baldwin, a labor contractor, is in charge of the company and says they have agreed to go. The Porto Ricans, however, contend that they were loaded on a boat in Porto Rico with the understanding that they were going to the opposite side of the island to work, but after six days they were landed in New Orleans and rushed on to a train. They learned in San Antonio where they were being taken to and have since been trying to escape.

Two escaped at Sanderson, Tex., but the county Sheriff arrested them and delivered them to the guards. They made attempts to escape at every station, but were arrested. When they reached El Paso they were arranging to appeal for aid, but were rushed out before their arrangements could be completed. They are to take the steamer Rio out of San Francisco on December 14th, and for fear that they will escape in San Francisco, they are being held at small stations along the route in the hope that they can be a sanitary standpoint, having been in them for ten days. Two of the women have given birth to children in the cars and are in a bad condition. Baldwin would not give any particulars of his contract other than the fact that he had paid their fares and that they would have to go.

TRUTH ABOUT THEM.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11.—A special to the Times from Iquitos says: One hundred and twelve Porto Ricans are here in three tourist cars with uniformed Pullman porters to take care of them and their affairs. They have a dining and cooking car fully equipped with competent cooks and a steward and waiters. The cars are well provisioned. Their bread is sent from Los Angeles and fresh meat comes daily.

I visited the car this evening while they were eating supper and examined the food and found that each got plenty of good wholesome fare, and said they were well housed and fed and had plenty of fresh water. The cars are cleaned daily. The people all seem to be in good health and spirits and have perfect liberty, going all over the town and country, bathing and washing their clothes at the artesian wells.

Since they have been here they have all purchased more or less at the stores, all seeming to have a little money. I interviewed Frank Alves, who is in charge of the party. He is in the employ of George E. Baldwin of 3 Pearl Street, New York, the general agent for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Alves says the principal trouble has been caused by straggling Mexicans who have been talking to the Porto Ricans and telling them they could get good wages by running away from the cars and going on their own hook. I interviewed several of the men and they told me they had entered into an agreement with R. A. Macfie of Arellibo, Porto Rico, to go to the Hawaiian Islands and work on the sugar plantations at the rate of \$20 per month, free houses, light and fuel, also medical attendance free while working on plantations for the association.

The men say they are to work only ten hours a day and to get pay for all overtime. The reason they are being held along the road is on account of medical attendance and a chance is being given them to wash their clothes and themselves. Two children have been born on the train. Both the mothers and children are doing well and expects to arrive in San Francisco about Friday.

A Mother's Many Wishes.

Many a mother of a peevish, restless, child has wished that her little one was as strong and rugged as an Indian babe. Such mothers can make their children strong and well, if they add the child's system of worms, which cause nine-tenths of children's troubles. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will do it. For centuries the Indians used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest it will do for the child of the civilized. Cure. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure to get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobson Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

A meeting of Chinese citizens will be held on Friday night to decide what attorney will be selected to represent them in Washington.

